

Articles of a Treaty made at Fort Harmar the middle day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine between Arthur St. Clair Esquire Governor of the Territory of the United States of America north west of the River Ohio, and Commissioners plenipotentiary of the said United States for removing all Causes of Controversy, regulating Trade and settling Boundaries between the Indian Nations in the northern Department and the said United States of the one Part, and the Sashems and Warriors of the six Nations of the other Part. viz.

Article first Whereas the United States in Congress assembled did by their Commissioners Oliver Woolcut, Richard Butler and Arthur St. Clair Esquires duly appointed for that purpose, at a Treaty held with the said six Nations viz with the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas Tuscaroras Cayugas and Senecas, at Fort Stanwix on the twenty second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, give Peace to the said Nations, and receive them into their Friendship and Protection. And whereas the said Nations have now agreed to and with the said Arthur St. Clair to renew and confirm all the Engagements and stipulations then entered into at the before mentioned Treaty at Fort Stanwix: And whereas it was then and there agreed between the United States of America and the said six Nations that a Boundary Line should be fixed between the Lands of the said six Nations and the Territory of the said United States, which Boundary Line is as follows viz. Beginning at the mouth of a Creek about four Miles east of Niagara called Ononawayga or Johnsons Landing place upon the Lake named by the Indians Oswego, and by the Indians, from thence southerly in a direction always four Miles east of the carrying Place between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario to the mouth of Schohariston or Buffalo Creek upon Lake Erie, thence southerly along the western Boundary of the State of Pennsylvania thence west to the end of the said north Boundary; thence south along the west Boundary of the said State to the River Ohio. The said Line from the Mouth of Ononawayga to the Ohio shall be the western Boundary of the Lands of the said six Nations, so that the said six Nations shall and do yield to the United States all claim to the Country west of the said Boundary, and then they shall be secured in the possession of the Lands they inhabit east northward south of the same, reserving only six Miles square round the Fort of Oswego for the support of the same. The said six Nations except the Mohawks none of whom have attended at this time for and in consideration of the Peace then granted to them, the Presents they then received, as well as in consideration of a Quantity of Goods to the value of three thousand Dollars now delivered to them by the said Arthur St. Clair the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, do hereby renew and confirm the said Boundary Line in the words before mentioned to the end that it may in be and remain as a Division Line between the said six Nations and the Territory of the United States forever. And the under signed Indians as well in their own Names as in the Name of their respective Tribes and Nations their Heirs and Descendants, for the Considerations before mentioned do release, quit claim, relinquish and Cede to the United States of America all the Lands west of the said Boundary or division Line and between the said Line and the Strait from the mouth of Ononawayga and Buffalo Creek, for them the said United States of America to Have and to Hold the same in true and absolute Property for ever.

Article Second The United States of America conform to the six Nations all the Lands which they inhabit lying East and North of the before mentioned Boundary Line, and relinquish and quit claim to the same and every part thereof excepting only six Miles square round the Fort of Oswego, which six Miles square round said Fort is again reserved to the United States by these Presents.

Article third The Oneida and Tuscarora Nations are also again secured and confirmed in the possession of their respective Lands.

Article fourth The United States of America renew and confirm the Peace and Friendship entered into with the six Nations (except the Mohawks) at the Treaty before mentioned held at Fort Stanwix declaring the same to be perpetual - And if the Mohawks shall within six Months declare their Consent to the same they shall be considered as included.

Done at Fort Harmar on the Muckingham the day and Year first above written In Witness whereof the Parties have hereunto set their Hands and Seals

A. St. Clair



Cageagoo
or
Cageagoo the You.

Quasitooia
or
Crasplanter



Sawedowa
or
The Blast

Gyasolaw
or
Big Crops



Kiondushowas
Swimming Fish

Kanapsee
or
New arrow



Oncatuye
or
Dancing Feather

Achicut
or
Half Star



Sohawies
or
Hollow Mountain

Unachuat
or
The Hawk



Chackwaka
or
Broken Tomahawk

Chishakoa
or
Wood Bag



Tekahias
or
Long Tree

Sesewa
or
Big Cal of a kettle



Omehottee
or
Loaded man

Sinhowee
or
Council keeper



Kishkulaho
or
Snake

Tecanias
or
Broken Ding



Aguxia
or
Bandy Legs

Somachashow
or
Full moon



Kasutogawa
or
Big River

Cachumawee
or
Feeling of a hand



Quesewa
or
Shown in the water

Wichonawash
or
Feeling of a hand



In presence of.

W. Harmar

H. C. Smith

Beig. General G. Brewster

Richard Butler

M. Gibson

Wm. McCarty

C. Denny Esq. J. H. H. H.

Wm. Thompson Esq.

John Lueder

Joseph Nicholas

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Treaty of Fort
Harrison

9th Jan^y 1789
with 6 Nations

rec^d from War office

9 May 1797

Part of the Six Nations

#16

Separate Article

Should a Robbery or Murder be committed by an Indian or Indians of the Six Nations upon the Citizens or Subjects of the United States or by the Citizens or Subjects of the United States or any of them upon any of the Indians of the said Nations the Parties accused of the same shall be tried, and if found guilty be punished according to the Laws of the State, or of the Territory of the United States as the Case may be, where the same was committed: And should any Horse be stolen either by the Indians of the said Nations from the Citizens or Subjects of the United States or any of them, or by any of the said Citizens or Subjects from any of the said Indians they may be reclaimed with whop Paperen Sacas they may have some, and upon due proof shall be restored, any Sale in open Market notwithstanding, and the Persons convicted shall be punished with the utmost Severity the Laws will admit: And the said Nations engage to deliver the Persons that may be accused of these Nations of either of the before mentioned Crimes at the nearest Port of the United States if the Crime was committed within the Territory of the United States, or to the civil authority of the State ~~where~~ if it shall have happened within any of the United States.

W. J. Blair

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Treaty of Paris

6th Nation

Original

9 Jan 1797

rec'd from the war office
9 May 1797.



War-Office, May 9th 1797.

John Stagg jun: presents his compliments to M^r: Taylor, and transmits him, to be deposited in the office of the department of State, the original treaty held by General S^t: Clair with the six Nations of Indians, at Fort Harmar 9th Jan^y: 1789.

Note from Mr. Stagg
accompanying the Treaty
concluded at Fort Harmar
between Gov. S. Claiborne & the 6
Nations - on 9 Jan'y 1789

rec'd 9 May 1797.

